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The book is admirably written in the sympathetic vein and with the penetrating insight of the well-known leader of American child welfare work of this generation. No better choice could have been made by the Red Cross for this study than the writer of this volume. It is a restatement, to be sure, of the oft-told, harrowing tales of the war, but this time told in an objective and coherent fashion. It is probably by the very facts it contains the most telling sociological indictment of the war which has yet appeared. Homer Folks has placed friends of the modern humanitarian movement still further in his debt.

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The Rising Tide of Color. By LOTHROP STODDARD. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1921.

White world supremacy is threatened. The colored world, long restive under white political domination, is being welded by the most fundamental of instincts, the instinct of self-preservation, into a common solidarity of feeling against the white man. Such in brief is the thesis presented by this book. In support of his position the author lays down certain fundamental postulates. The first of these is that race consciousness is the most fundamental and compelling force in human evolution. A second is that each race type possesses a special set of characteristics, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual which are transmitted unchanged from generation to generation. Finally that intermarriage, even among branches of the same race, does not result in amalgamation. The different race characteristics remain distinct in the mixed offspring.

So far as the dictum of race solidarity is concerned, the recent war was a tragic refutation of its existence within the white race, as the author freely admits. Nor is it clear that there is any greater solidarity among the different branches of the yellow and brown races. Certain it is that the Chinese do not welcome the domination of the Japanese any more than they do white domination. The solidarity of the brown race, even when fortified by the religious bond of Islamism, was not particularly in evidence in the late war.

In emphasizing the racial factor in history the author has failed to point out the significance of other factors. It is true that he realizes the tremendous importance of the industrial

revolution in the establishment of white world supremacy, but he fails to appreciate the fact that, in all probability, the industrialization of the yellow races will give rise to the same tendencies and problems which have appeared among industrialized white peoples. High standards of living, labor problems, and birth restriction are not inherent characteristics of the white race. They are, in fact, comparatively recent developments and are the outgrowth of economic and not racial factors. Will not these same tendencies and problems appear among the yellow races in so far as they introduce western industrial methods? Recent developments among the laboring classes in Japan indicate that racial characteristics are not as static as the author presupposes.

Assuming the fundamental premise of race antagonism Doctor Stoddard puts forth a fervent appeal to the white race to stand firm against the threatened inundation by the world of color. He proposes the immediate adoption of three measures to avoid the impending crisis. (1) Revision of the treaty of Versailles so as to eliminate those provisions which are likely to prevent a reconciliation among the different white peoples. (2) Abandonment of the efforts of white nations to dominate Asia, leaving that continent to the yellow and brown races. (3) Rigid restriction of colored immigration into areas of white control in North and South America, Europe and Australia.

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BOOK NOTES

In the collection of *Taft Papers on the League of Nations* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1920, xx, 340 pp.), Theodore Marburg and Horace E. Flack have performed the useful service of bringing together the speeches and writings of Ex-president Taft on the World War, the Peace Terms and the League of Nations during the years 1917-1919. The papers deal with the statements of Mr. Taft on the matter of winning the war, and especially of "winning" the peace through a constructive plan for world organization. They embody what is unquestionably the most closely reasoned and consistent American defence of the League of Nations, and it is to the credit of the author that it is wholly free from the virus of partisanship or personal jealousy. These writings prove Mr. Taft to be from the legal standpoint at least a statesman of the first rank in the field of international relations and an honor to his country in the trying years since 1917.